第 37 卷第 8 期 2017 年 4 月 生态学报 ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA

Vol.37, No.8 Apr., 2017

DOI: 10.5846/stxb201510262158

张强,马克明,李金亚,张育新.不同尺度下停歇点湿地对迁徙水鸟的影响研究综述.生态学报,2017,37(8):2520-2529.

Zhang Q, Ma K M Li J Y, Zhang Y X.The effect of stopover wetlands on migratory waterbirds at different scales; a review. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2017, 37 (8):2520-2529.

不同尺度下停歇点湿地对迁徙水鸟的影响研究综述

张 强,马克明*,李金亚,张育新

中国科学院生态环境研究中心,城市与区域生态国家重点实验室,北京 100085

摘要:停歇点湿地是迁徙水鸟重要的能量补给地,在水鸟每年的往返迁徙过程中具有十分重要的生态意义。近年来随着全球变化和人类活动增加,迁飞路线上的停歇点湿地正发生剧烈变化。各个停歇点湿地的生境变化及周围环境不仅是影响水鸟栖息地适宜性的重要因素,还改变了各路线上迁徙水鸟的种群大小和群落多样性。分析不同尺度下停歇点湿地影响迁徙水鸟种群变化的主要生态因子和环境因素,不仅有助于理解各停歇点景观变化的生态效应,也可为迁徙水鸟种群保护提供理论支持。首先分析了在栖息地斑块尺度上停歇点湿地内的水、食物、栖息地格局和人类干扰等生态要素对水鸟觅食和栖息活动的影响;其次,分析了景观尺度上湿地周围的气候变化、土地利用和外来生物等环境条件在各停歇点对水鸟栖息地质量的改变;最后,基于多尺度条件下湿地影响因素的耦合效应,分析了当前湿地生境与水鸟种群关系研究中存在的主要问题,并总结了对湿地和水鸟保护的启示。

关键词:停歇点;湿地;水鸟;栖息地;迁飞路线

The effect of stopover wetlands on migratory waterbirds at different scales: a review

ZHANG Qiang, MA Keming*, LI Jinya, ZHANG Yuxin

State Key Laboratory of Urban and Regional Ecology, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China

Abstract: Abstract: Stopover wetlands are important refueling stations for numerous migratory waterbird species, and are ecologically significant in the annual cycle of birds. Recently, stopover wetlands located on flyways were faced with dramatic changes owing to global warming and increasing human activities. Previous studies have suggested that both habitat and environmental factors of these wetlands contributed to the habitat suitability of various species, and the key factors affecting the abundance and diversity of waterbird communities. Therefore, it would be helpful to understand the ecological effects of landscape changes at each stopover by analyzing the diverse habitats and environmental factors that affect various waterbird populations during migration. Furthermore, it would provide theoretical support necessary to formulate effective conservation strategies. In this review, we systematically analyzed how habitat factors such as water body, food resources, habitat configuration, and human disturbance affect the foraging and resting of waterbirds at a local scale. Then, we discussed various environmental contexts, including global warming, land use, and exotic species, that indirectly affect habitat suitability and bird migration at the landscape scale. Finally, on the basis of the coupling effects of various influencing factors that were related to stopover wetlands at different scales, we summarized some shortages based on the research of the present relationships between wetlands and waterbirds, and suggested some priorities for future studies and environmental conservation.

基金项目:国家"十二五"科技支撑计划项目课题(2012BAC07B04)

收稿日期:2015-10-26; 修订日期:2016-07-11

^{*}通讯作者 Corresponding author.E-mail: mkm@rcees.ac.cn

Key Words: stopover; wetland; waterbird; habitat; flyway

湿地生境对水鸟迁徙具有重要的生态意义,尤其是迁飞路线上分布的各类湿地是水鸟迁徙过程中重要的能量补给来源,为不同种群提供食物和栖息地^[1]。全球依赖湿地生存的水鸟有870多种,多数湿地水鸟是季节性迁徙鸟类^[2]。沿迁徙路线分布的一系列可用停歇点湿地是保证水鸟迁徙成功的基础,在整个迁飞网络中起到中继站和食物补给地的作用,但往往也是众多水鸟种群迁徙过程中的瓶颈^[3]。湿地栖息地的变化尤其是具有国际意义的重要中途停歇点湿地的生境变化,对迁徙过程中水鸟种群的数量产生强烈影响^[4]。

近几十年来随着气候变化和人类活动的加剧,自然湿地发生大规模丧失,尤其是位于东亚-澳大利西亚迁徙路线上的沿海湿地发生了巨大变化^[5]。截至 20 世纪末,全球已有超过 50%的湿地消失,而中国则在1978—2008 年间丧失了约 33%的湿地,剩余部分在人类活动干扰下也发生了不同程度的退化^[6]。位于迁飞路线上的众多水鸟栖息地丧失或生境质量下降,已对迁徙种群造成了严重威胁^[7]。如果现存湿地生态系统进一步遭到破坏,水鸟种群将在迁徙过程中失去合适的湿地作为停歇地或越冬地,无法完成迁飞循环而最终灭绝。

湿地对迁徙水鸟影响的研究很早就引起了人们的重视^[8]。近年来相关研究逐渐从现象描述发展为机制分析,研究内容多关注湿地景观变化的模拟预测和水鸟种群对栖息地变化的响应等方面,且更加重视大尺度环境变化对整个水鸟迁徙过程的影响^[9-11]。随着越来越多新技术的应用和国际合作的逐步展开,人们开始研究不同尺度效应下湿地对水鸟的影响^[12-13]。针对湿地生境变化与水鸟种群波动间的关系,研究范围开始面向探讨影响水鸟群落多样性和迁徙策略的主要因素等内容,而且研究方向也逐步从现象和数量的描述向湿地生态功能和迁徙水鸟的种群反馈机制的分析等方向深入^[14-15]。

虽然当前有关繁殖地和越冬地生境变化对候鸟的影响研究较多,但在中途停歇点湿地对迁徙水鸟的影响方面还较为缺乏^[16-17],已有研究也主要是关注单个湿地生态系统的变化或单一水鸟物种的迁徙^[18]。对于整个迁飞路线上的水鸟种群来说,各迁徙种群的需求各异,不同停歇点湿地内的生境要素对水鸟的生态意义也不相同^[19-20]。研究发现,栖息地适宜性是决定各中途停歇点水鸟数量的主要因素,也是影响湿地内种群分布和多样性变化的重要原因^[21-22]。因此在研究停歇点湿地的影响机制时,需要根据水鸟种群在迁徙过程中对主要生态因子的需求,找出影响水鸟种群栖息地适宜性的共同因素。

1 栖息地斑块尺度湿地生境要素的影响

沿迁徙路线分布的湿地作为水鸟迁徙过程中的重要节点,湿地面积的多少和栖息地质量的高低决定了其生态承载能力的大小。各停歇点湿地内的适宜生境面积是影响栖息水鸟种群大小的决定性因素,生境要素的配置变化则对水鸟的物种多样性有显著影响^[23-24]。水鸟对停歇点生境的利用程度受湿地内景观结构和多生境要素综合作用的影响,湿地内的水位变化、水质、食物资源、栖息地结构以及人类干扰等生境特征的变化都强烈影响水鸟的觅食和栖息,是水鸟迁徙过程中选择栖息地的主要依据。

1.1 水位变化的影响

停歇点湿地水量影响水鸟栖息地的适宜性主要体现在水位高低、水位变化和水面面积 3 个方面^[25]。首先,水位是决定湿地水鸟选择适宜生境的重要因素。不同水鸟对水位要求不同,湿地鸟类的分布与水位高低关系密切,低水位湿地是鸻鹬类水鸟重要的觅食地和栖息地,而高水位则对雁鸭类有利^[26-27]。水位还影响水鸟栖息地面积的大小,如 You 等^[28]的研究表明,鄱阳湖湿地水位在 10.22 m 至 19 m 之间时,可以提供的水鸟栖息地面积最大。其次,湿地水位的变化规律影响水鸟对栖息地的选择^[29]。水位的波动能够营造多样化生境,对于提高水鸟多样性具有重要意义;能够调节湿地动植物种类和生物量,引起水鸟多度的变化;湿地水位的季节性升降还会影响水鸟栖息地的面积和质量等^[30]。最后,湿地水面面积的比例也是决定水鸟分布的重要因素。一般大的水面可以包含更多的生境类型,使水鸟可利用的觅食与栖息空间扩大,水鸟的种类和数量

也随水面面积的扩大而增加[31-32]。

1.2 水质的影响

湿地水质与水鸟的多度相关,对其影响多是间接和隐性的。水质变化一般直接影响水生生态系统,然后反映在水鸟适宜栖息地数量的波动上。如在不同的 pH 值、盐度和水体富营养化状态下,湿地水生生物的数量也将发生变化,最终引起水鸟食物和栖息地面积的改变^[33]。此外,水鸟对污染引起的水质变化也十分敏感,如排入湿地内的工农业污染物可能导致水鸟抵抗力减弱^[34],对其飞行和健康造成影响;湿地内的重金属和持久性污染物还会随着食物链进入鸟类体内累积,损害其羽毛和器官机能^[35];湿地水体因石油泄漏被严重污染,导致水鸟大量死亡等^[36]。

1.3 食物资源的影响

水鸟对停歇点食物资源需求不同于繁殖地和越冬地,其丰富度不仅决定了栖息地的适宜程度,也是影响水鸟迁徙过程的最重要因素^[37]。无论是迁飞时间的选择还是停歇点的确定,均受食物资源的限制^[38-39]。食物资源的数量、质量和获取难易是水鸟是否能够获取足够能量的决定性因素,也是影响水鸟对停歇地的选择的直接原因^[40]。如由于停歇点湿地与越冬地在食物类型和质量上的不同,黑腹滨鹬(*Calidris alpine*)在迁徙过程中将采取不同的觅食策略,以保证能量的摄入^[41]。迁徙路线上食物资源丰富的湿地能够提供更多食物,也吸引更多水鸟栖息,因而维持湿地栖息地较高的生产力对于水鸟种群保护具有重要意义^[42]。

食物资源的可利用性和觅食对策共同决定了在湖泊滩涂和浅水区域觅食的水鸟群落的结构,而食物的获取难易是评价食物资源数量和质量时的主要依据,也是影响水鸟丰富度的重要因素^[43]。如底栖动物的分布是决定鸻鹬类觅食地选择的重要因子,当一定范围内易于获取的底栖动物密度增加时,鸟类的密度和取食效率都会随之增加^[44]。取食难易程度决定了水鸟迁徙过程中的觅食效率,不仅影响水鸟对栖息地的选择偏好,而且能够实现具有不同取食方式的种群共存,降低种间竞争压力^[45]。增加食物资源是水鸟生境恢复的重要目标之一,某些情况下可获取的食物资源的比例将直接影响湿地水鸟保护的效果^[46]。

1.4 栖息地结构的影响

chinaXiv:201704.00324v1

各停歇点湿地内不同生境需求的水鸟多度与湿地的类型有关,种群在湿地内的分布不仅有微生境质量的要求,还会对栖息地斑块特征的变化做出响应^[47]。适宜栖息地斑块的面积和分布是决定水鸟种群迁徙策略的主要因素,湿地斑块的多样性和完整性能在不同的时空尺度上影响水鸟种群的大小,所以多种类型栖息地的丧失和斑块破碎化是导致水鸟种群下降的重要原因^[48]。

水鸟对栖息地的利用受到多重景观格局因素的影响,其中栖息地的斑块多样性是影响湿地鸟类群落结构的重要因素^[49]。在景观尺度上,多样化的湿地生境更有利于不同需求的鸟类栖息,水鸟多样性与斑块多样性显著相关^[50]。有研究在分析水鸟群落与湿地栖息地特征间的关系时发现,在较大和异质性较高的湿地中,物种丰富度、鸟类的多度和多样性均更高^[51]。此外,对有些海岸带盐沼水鸟物种来说,斑块异质性甚至比其大小更重要^[52]。与之对应,尽管湿地内的人类活动也能够增加斑块多样性,并使部分边缘生境鸟类的多样性增加,但湿地开垦所造成的天然湿地减少和生境均质化,将导致湿地内水鸟的种类和数量总体呈现下降趋势^[53]。

1.5 人类干扰的影响

除了食物、水深等因素外,干扰来源及分布对湿地水鸟的分布、密度和多样性均有不同程度的影响。湿地内的各种人类活动是水鸟迁徙和栖息过程中面临的主要干扰,食物的丰富程度和应对干扰风险的成本共同决定了水鸟对觅食区域的选择^[54]。水鸟种群对不同类型的干扰的响应不一样,而且不同水鸟对干扰的敏感程度也有差别^[55]。干扰除影响水鸟在停歇过程中对栖息地的选择和湿地内的活动范围外,还会降低栖息地质量和改变水鸟迁徙策略。

不同强度的干扰对水鸟的影响主要体现在对栖息地生境和鸟类活动的改变上。首先,干扰的存在影响水 鸟对湿地栖息地的选择。如河口湿地中的涉禽即使在同等食物条件下,相比盐田,也更倾向于选择干扰较少

潮间带泥滩栖息^[56]。在不同干扰强度下的生境类型中,则分别对应不同的水鸟生态类群,干扰越强,种类越少^[57]。其次,干扰还影响水鸟在栖息地内的能量补给和种群行为,其影响程度也与水鸟的觅食策略、生境需求以及干扰类型有关。如 Burger^[58]的研究发现,笛鸻在人类活动较少的区域将 90%的活动时间用于觅食,而在人类活动较多区域,用于觅食的时间则不足 50%。最后,各种类型的干扰还影响水鸟在湿地停歇点间的飞行状态。近年来在迁飞过程中针对水鸟的捕杀、投毒及偷猎等现象不仅干扰其迁徙,更是直接威胁种群的生存;迁徙路径上越来越多的风电场、高压线等人工设施引发碰撞,影响种群的顺利通过^[59];湿地内日益增加的建设开发还使得噪音、烟雾等强烈干扰频繁,导致水鸟个体离群或迷路等现象增多^[60]。

2 景观尺度湿地环境背景的影响

除了栖息地斑块尺度的湿地生境因素,景观尺度的环境背景也是导致水鸟迁徙过程中种群变化的重要因素^[61]。尽管在不同尺度上环境因素影响停歇点湿地内水鸟种群的主导因子不同,但都将直接或间接改变栖息地的各类生境要素^[62]。在栖息地斑块尺度,湿地对水鸟的影响主要体现在各生境要素对停歇点觅食和栖息条件的改变上,而景观尺度对水鸟的影响则主要表现为对水鸟迁徙过程中不同停歇点栖息地适宜性的改变上。在引起水鸟停歇点湿地生境变化的众多环境因素中,气候变化、土地利用和外来生物入侵等对迁徙水鸟种群的影响最为显著。

2.1 气候变化的影响

气候变化对湿地水鸟的影响包括气候变暖导致迁徙时间和迁徙距离发生变化,以及改变停歇点湿地食物和栖息资源的提供等^[63]。气候变化不仅需要迁徙水鸟在权衡能量消耗和飞行时间时做出改变,而且需要中途栖息地的食物、植被等因素变化与迁徙时机相一致。此外,气候对栖息地分布的改变和极端天气的增加也会影响水鸟栖息地的选择和食物补给。

2.1.1 栖息地分布的变化

近年来随着气温升高和栖息环境变化,海平面上升,沿海和高纬度湿地区域的极端天气频繁发生,停歇点湿地的变化对水鸟地理分布和迁徙策略的影响也越来越重。在过去30年间,当初冬气温上升后,沿西北欧迁飞的3种水鸟停歇点的分布重心向东北方向发生明显偏移^[64]。气候变化还直接影响水鸟的停歇和飞行,迁徙距离增加迫使水鸟的停歇点选择和飞行路径发生改变,一些小型鸟类每年在飞行途中将面临更大的生存风险,而且停歇点栖息地分布的变化也将使得对生境要求较高的水鸟种群数量急剧下降^[65]。气候变暖还使得单位面积湿地上的水鸟数量减少,相同数量的种群将需要更大面积的湿地栖息地,将迫使那些竞争力较弱的物种寻找其它替代生境^[66]。

2.1.2 物候的变化

气候变暖、降水减少、水位异常波动,不仅影响会各停歇点湿地的栖息地适宜性,也影响水鸟的多样性^[67]。首先,气候变暖加速了湿地景观格局演变的进程,间接增加了水鸟种群的环境压力。研究表明,洞庭湖湿地水鸟的迁徙规律与洪枯水位季节性交替变化的环境相适应,若气候异常导致低水位提前或推后,都会对鸟类的适宜栖息地面积产生影响^[68]。其次,气候变化在改变湿地栖息地适宜性同时,也影响了水鸟的种群结构和数量。如 Steen 等^[69]发现美国大草原的小型湿地在气温和降水变化影响下面临干涸,近 1/2 的水鸟适宜栖息地将消失,但不同物种之间的响应差异显著,因而水鸟群落结构也将随之变化。

2.2 土地利用的影响

随着社会经济发展和人类活动范围的不断扩大,各类生产建设活动的对湿地生境的影响日益显著。与具体干扰因素作用于湿地内的水鸟种群不同,土地利用对迁徙水鸟种群的影响主要作用于景观尺度上,包括对中途停歇点适宜生境斑块的类型和数量的改变,因而对依赖湿地迁徙的水鸟种群的影响常是整体性和破坏性的^[70]。土地利用对土地类型和微地形的改变,影响了栖息地周边的水文、水质、生物多样性和地表生态过程等,引起植被的退化和动物的迁移,导致湿地内停歇的水鸟种群多度和多样性下降^[71]。

37 卷

2.2.1 栖息地的类型

土地利用往往改变湿地生境要素的分布,破坏湿地生态系统完整性,造成水鸟栖息地类型的变化和分布的不均^[72]。土地利用对湿地栖息地类型的影响具体体现在以下两个方面:1)造成生境单一,如滨海养殖塘的修建不仅导致生境同质化严重,而且引起湿地富营养化以及食物和栖息资源的分布集中,加剧不同觅食种群间的竞争^[73];2)改变水文格局。如流域内各类开发建设活动影响了湿地的水文过程,不仅造成污染,还将改变湿地植被结构,间接影响水鸟的群落组成和多度^[74]。

2.2.2 栖息地的面积

停歇点湿地的景观变化直接决定了水鸟栖息地的多少,而周边开垦活动的增加和土地类型的转换在不断改变湿地内适宜栖息地的面积,并影响水鸟种群的大小。研究发现,人为活动驱动下的湿地土地利用变化是造成迁徙水鸟栖息地丧失和种群变化的重要原因,近80%的水鸟物种所受威胁来自于农业生产引起的栖息地数量变化^[75]。湿地周边越来越多的道路、堤坝等人工设施不仅改变了水文条件和栖息地数量,而且影响鸟类的觅食和活动范围。如作为水鸟重要停歇点和越冬地的东洞庭湖湿地,近年来由于周围水田和低洼坑塘逐渐被开垦为旱地,在湿地暖干化趋势下,水鸟适宜栖息地大幅减少^[76]。

2.2.3 栖息地景观格局

栖息地格局的变化也会影响鸟类群落变化^[77],破碎化是引起不同鸟类栖息地适宜性变化的主要原因^[78]。由于残存生境斑块之间的距离增加,使得水鸟赖以生存的水文条件、觅食区域、栖息环境等均发生变化^[79]。在此过程中,那些对斑块面积、景观连通性要求较高的鸟类种群数量迅速降低,而那些生境要求较低、适应能力较强的鸟类种群波动则较小。如海岸带湿地破碎化可能为虾蟹等小型动物提供适宜环境,对以之为食的鸟类种群也更为有利,但其对于生境连续性有较高要求的多数鸟类则不利^[80]。因此,栖息地破碎化既会导致水鸟物种数量的下降,也会使得群落组成的时空格局发生变化。

2.3 外来生物入侵的影响

外来生物入侵不仅影响本地动植物群落的生存,而且改变了水鸟栖息和种群觅食生境。外来生物入侵对湿地生态系统造成的破坏使得大多数鸟类的适宜栖息地发生变化和生态承载力下降^[81]。入侵生物的定居对栖息植被和水鸟食物的影响,导致多数水鸟在迁徙过程中因无法适应入侵生境而不得不寻找其它停歇点湿地^[82]。

2.3.1 本土植被群落

外来物种尤其是植物还改变了水鸟栖息地的群落类型,影响其活动和停歇空间^[83]。以互花米草群落为例,因其植株较密,阻碍鸟类视线和在斑块内的活动,无法提供有效的栖息空间,所以互花米草群落内鸟类的物种数和密度都显著低于本地植物群落。在崇明东滩河口盐沼湿地,由于互花米草的入侵,造成土著植被面积锐减,鸟类适宜栖息地大面积丧失,原生境斑块内的各类水鸟也逐渐消失^[84]。

2.3.2 底栖生物群落

外来物种的大量繁殖取代本地湿地物种,影响水鸟迁徙中的能量补充。首先,外来生物在湿地内的扩散 定居将造成底栖生物多样性降低,原有物种的快速减少将使部分水鸟无法在停歇点湿地内获得足够的食物^[85]。其次,尽管目前对于外来动植物的定居过程对不同湿地生态系统和迁徙水鸟种群的影响大小缺少定量数据,但已有研究表明外来植物的扩散影响湿地分解速率和养分循环,造成生态系统生产力降低,食物质量下降,使得水鸟无法在短期内补充飞行所需能量^[86]。

虽然外来生物对水鸟的影响多是负面的,但湿地外来物种并非必然使湿地鸟类的栖息地质量降低。如千屈菜作为湿地外来物种有利于某些鸟类栖息,并增加物种多样性^[87];水葫芦等对水生动植物群落的影响随群落组成和食物网结构而不同,若加以适当控制则可能对水鸟群落有利^[88]。目前有关外来动植物对水鸟的影响因物种的不同而存在不确定性,其影响还有待进一步深入分析。因此,对外来入侵物种的控制还需要根据保护目标制定相应策略。

3 对停歇点湿地和水鸟保护的启示

迁徙水鸟种群多度和多样性的变化是局域和区域 环境因子以及气候变化共同作用的结果(图 1),对栖息 地影响因素的研究方法也需要遵循由各点调查到沿线 跟踪,再到过程模拟和生态效应分析的过程。当前湿地 对迁徙水鸟的影响机制研究还在以下几个方面存在不 足:(1)水鸟对生境要素的需求会随着不同的生长阶 段、气候条件、竞争强弱和适应能力而变化,在进行湿地 栖息地适宜性评价时未与水鸟迁徙途中的具体需求相 结合;(2)传统的湿地保护管理措施多侧重于面向固定 的湿地单元,未从景观尺度或区域尺度上来充分考虑湿 地自身的生态过程、功能和生产力特征对迁徙水鸟的影 响;(3)在不同尺度下影响水鸟栖息地选择的主要因素 也不同,而当前湿地景观格局变化的量化指标对水鸟栖 息地适宜性的生态意义还不清楚;(4)沿水鸟迁飞路线

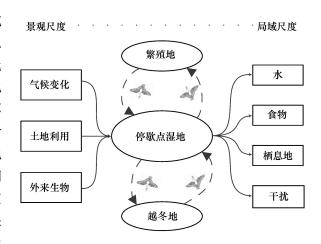


图 1 停歇点湿地影响迁徙水鸟种群的主要因素示意图 Fig. 1 Main factors impact on waterbird populations in their annual cycle

上多个停歇点栖息地之间的生境分析尚未建立联系,缺乏多时空尺度上湿地累积效应方面的研究。

基于不同尺度条件下停歇点湿地的主要生态功能及作用机制,建议在湿地单元水平上,加强湿地水文与 土壤环境对湿地生物群落和水鸟的协同响应机制研究;在景观层面上,重点开展湿地格局变化对迁徙水鸟栖 息地适应性与连通性的影响机制研究,进而从景观配置角度提出不同水鸟栖息地及其种群的保护管理对策。

3.1 不同水鸟生境限制因子的识别及其响应机制研究

湿地生境对迁徙水鸟的影响不仅包括多个尺度上的生境要素,其影响程度还与地形和季节等条件密切相关。鸟类数量和生境条件等统计指标虽能够反映栖息地质量,但湿地对多种水鸟可能存在不同的限制因子,所以在未来的研究中,需要我们全面评估整个湿地内鸟类群落结构的多年变化情况,建立水鸟种群突变与湿地生境间的耦合关系。通过对主要保护对象的生境需求分析,将湿地生境要素、环境基质等因子根据影响权重纳入衡量生态承载能力的指标体系中,建立种群响应模型,来分析预测水鸟群落的变化,为将来监测水鸟迁徙策略的变化和迁飞路线上重要停歇点湿地的保护提供支持。

3.2 景观尺度的湿地生态过程与功能分析

尽管目前在斑块尺度上针对固定湿地生态系统恢复或生物多样性保护的措施能够对迁徙水鸟的觅食和栖息起到积极作用,但在景观尺度上,栖息地斑块与周边景观类型存在密切的物质和能量交换关系,湿地区域景观格局对水鸟栖息地的选择具有重要影响。因此,湿地生态功能的发挥也与周围环境背景密切相关。在较大时空尺度上分析湿地景观格局变化的驱动因子及其生态过程,不仅有利于对湿地水鸟栖息地的分布和适宜性变化趋势进行预测,还有助于区域发展与湿地保护策略的制订。此外,随湿地周边城镇化进程加快,雾霾天气、热岛效应等大概率事件对迁徙水鸟的影响也需要在景观尺度上展开研究。

3.3 湿地斑块破碎化的量化分析及景观变化的生态效应研究

湿地景观格局变化在不同尺度上影响因素和作用范围不同,所以在探讨影响迁徙水鸟栖息地选择的主要因素时,还需要探究引起湿地景观变化的多尺度因素。尽管栖息地斑块结构特征和湿地景观格局特征分别在各个尺度上影响水鸟栖息地的类型和面积,但目前相应格局指数变化所代表的生态学意义还不清楚,而且湿地景观变化及其驱动因素引起的生态效应也有待进一步分析。未来通过对不同鸟类物种景观破碎化的敏感性分析,建立湿地景观连通性等指数与水鸟适宜栖息地之间的对应关系,识别引起栖息地适宜性变化的景观指数阈值,将有助于指导湿地生态系统的恢复和景观格局的构建。

37 卷

3.4 停歇点湿地间的对比分析与迁飞保护网络的建立

水鸟种群的波动是迁徙路径上一系列湿地景观变化共同作用的后果,需要在多个时空尺度分析各停歇点湿地景观变化与水鸟种群的相关关系,以确定每年引起迁徙水鸟种群变化的决定性因素是位于湿地内还是飞行途中。未来不仅需要加强对位于水鸟迁飞路线上的一系列停歇点湿地的生态承载能力的对比分析,确定不同水鸟种群的瓶颈栖息地和生境变化驱动因素,还需要分析迁徙过程中水鸟对不同停歇点的选择机制和策略变化,以便通过连接国际重点鸟区(Important Bird Areas, IBA)建设迁飞保护网络。

参考文献 (References):

- [1] Junk W J, Brown M, Campbell I C, Finlayson M, Gopal B, Ramberg L, Warner B G. The comparative biodiversity of seven globally important wetlands: a synthesis. Aquatic Sciences, 2006, 68(3): 400-414.
- [2] Delany S, Scott D. Waterbird Population Estimates. 4th ed. Wageningen: Wetlands International, 2006.
- [3] Bamford M, Watkins D, Bancroft W, Tischler G, Wahl J. Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway: Population Estimates And Internationally Important Sites. Oceania, Canberra: Wetlands International, 2008.
- [4] Hansen B D, Menkhorst P, Moloney P, Loyn R H. Long-term declines in multiple waterbird species in a tidal embayment, south-east Australia. Austral Ecology, 2015, 40(5): 515-527.
- [5] MacKinnon J, Verkuil Y I, Murray N. IUCN Situation Analysis on East and Southeast Asian Intertidal Habitats, with Particular Reference to the Yellow Sea (including the Bohai Sea). Occasional paper of the IUCN species survival commission No.47, 2012.
- [6] Niu Z G, Zhang H Y, Wang X W, Yao W B, Zhou D M, Zhao K Y, Zhao H, Li N N, Huang H B, Li C C, Yang J, Liu C X, Liu S, Wang L, Li Z, Yang Z Z, Qiao F, Zheng Y M, Chen Y L, Sheng Y W, Gao X H, Zhu W H, Wang W Q, Wang H, Weng Y L, Zhuang D F, Liu J Y, Luo Z C, Cheng X, Guo Z Q, Gong P. Mapping wetland changes in China between 1978 and 2008. Chinese Science Bulletin, 2012, 57(22): 2813-2823.
- [7] Somveille M, Manica A, Butchart S H M, Rodrigues A S L. Mapping global diversity patterns for migratory birds. PLoS One, 2013, 8 (8); e70907.
- [8] Erwin R M, Dawson D K, Stotts D B, McAllister L S, Geissler P H. Open marsh water management in the Mid-Atlantic region; aerial surveys of waterbird use. Wetlands, 1991, 11(2); 209-228.
- [9] Flather C H, Sauer J R. Using landscape ecology to test hypotheses about large-scale abundance patterns in migratory birds. Ecology, 1996, 77 (1); 28-35.
- [10] Lemoine N, Bauer H G, Peintinger M, Böhning-Gaese K. Effects of climate and land-use change on species abundance in a central European bird community. Conservation Biology, 2007, 21(2): 495-503.
- [11] Van Eerden M R, Drent R H, Stahl J, Bakker J P. Connecting seas: western Palaearctic continental flyway for water birds in the perspective of changing land use and climate. Global Change Biology, 2005, 11(6): 894-908.
- [12] Beatty W S, Webb E B, Kesler D C, Raedeke A H, Naylor L W, Humburg D D. Landscape effects on mallard habitat selection at multiple spatial scales during the non-breeding period. Landscape Ecology, 2014, 29(6): 989-1000.
- [13] Platteeuw M, Foppen R P B, van Eerden M R. The need for future wetland bird studies: scales of habitat use as input for ecological restoration and spatial water management. Ardea, 2010, 98(3): 403-416.
- [14] Valiela I, Martinetto P. Changes in bird abundance in eastern North America: urban sprawl and global footprint?. Bioscience, 2007, 57(4): 360-370.
- [15] Merken R, Deboelpaep E, Teunen J, Saura S, Koedam N. Wetland suitability and connectivity for trans-Saharan migratory waterbirds. PLoS One, 2015, 10(8): e0135445.
- [16] Leu M, Thompson C W. The potential importance of migratory stopover sites as flight feather molt staging areas: a review for neotropical migrants. Biological Conservation, 2002, 106(1): 45-56.
- [17] Albanese G, Davis C A. Characteristics within and around stopover wetlands used by migratory shorebirds: Is the neighborhood important? The Condor, 2015, 117(3): 328-340.
- [18] Ma Z J, Cai Y T, Li B, Chen J K. Managing wetland habitats for waterbirds: an international perspective. Wetlands, 2010, 30(1): 15-27.
- [19] Harms T M, Dinsmore S J. Habitat associations of secretive marsh birds in Iowa. Wetlands, 2013, 33(3): 561-571.
- [20] Tavares D C, Guadagnin D L, de Moura J F, Siciliano S, Merico A. Environmental and anthropogenic factors structuring waterbird habitats of tropical coastal lagoons; implications for management. Biological Conservation, 2015, 186; 12-21.

- [21] Holm T E, Clausen P. Effects of water level management on autumn staging waterbird and macrophyte diversity in three Danish coastal lagoons. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2006, 15(14): 4399-4423.
- [22] Tian B, Zhou Y X, Zhang L Q, Yuan L. Analyzing the habitat suitability for migratory birds at the Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve in Shanghai, China. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2008, 80(2): 296-302.
- [23] Sebastián-González E, Green A J. Habitat use by waterbirds in relation to pond size, water depth, and isolation: lessons from a restoration in Southern Spain. Restoration Ecology, 2014, 22(3): 311-318.
- [24] Paracuellos M. How can habitat selection affect the use of a wetland complex by waterbirds?. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2006, 15(14): 4569-4582
- [25] Gyurácz J, Bánhidi P, Csuka A. Successful restoration of water level and surface area restored migrant bird populations in a Hungarian wetland. Biologia, 2011, 66(6): 1177-1182.
- [26] Colwell M A, Taft O W. Waterbird communities in managed wetlands of varying water depth. Waterbirds, 2000, 23(1): 45-55.
- [27] Isola C R, Colwell M A, Taft O W, Safran R J. Interspecific differences in habitat use of shorebirds and waterfowl foraging in managed wetlands of California's San Joaquin Valley. Waterbirds, 2000, 23(2): 196-203.
- [28] You H L, Xu L G, Jiang J H, Wang X L, Huang Q, Liu G L. The effects of water level fluctuations on the wetland landscape and waterfowl habitat of Poyang Lake. Fresenius Environmental Bulletin, 2014, 23(7A): 1650-1661.
- [29] Kingsford R T, Jenkins K M, Porter J L. Imposed hydrological stability on lakes in arid Australia and effects on waterbirds. Ecology, 2004, 85 (9): 2478-2492.
- [30] Taft O W, Colwell M A, Isola C R, Safran R J. Waterbird responses to experimental drawdown: implications for the multispecies management of wetland mosaics. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2002, 39(6): 987-1001.
- [31] Pescador M, Peris S. Seasonal and water mass size effects on the abundance and diversity of waterbirds in a Patagonian National Park. Waterbirds, 2009, 32(1): 25-35.
- [32] Paracuellos M, Tellería J L. Factors affecting the distribution of a waterbird community: the role of habitat configuration and bird abundance. Waterbirds, 2004, 27(4): 446-453.
- [33] Takekawa J Y, Miles A K, Schoellhamer D H, Athearn N D, Saiki M K, Duffy W D, Kleinschmidt S, Shellenbarger G G, Jannusch C A. Trophic structure and avian communities across a salinity gradient in evaporation ponds of the San Francisco Bay estuary. Hydrobiologia, 2006, 567(1): 307-327.
- [34] Mañosa S, Mateo R, Guitart R. A review of the effects of agricultural and industrial contamination on the Ebro delta biota and wildlife. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 2001, 71(2): 187-205.
- [35] Sakellarides T M, Konstantinou I K, Hela D G, Lambropoulou D, Dimou A, Albanis T A. Accumulation profiles of persistent organochlorines in liver and fat tissues of various waterbird species from Greece. Chemosphere, 2006, 63(8): 1392-1409.
- [36] Larsen J L, Durinck J, Skov H. Trends in chronic marine oil pollution in Danish waters assessed using 22 years of beached bird surveys. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2007, 54(9): 1333-1340.
- [37] Tidwell P R, Webb E B, Vrtiska M P, Bishop A A. Diets and food selection of female Mallards and Blue-Winged Teal during spring migration. Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management, 2013, 4(1): 63-74.
- [38] Danner R M, Greenberg R S, Danner J E, Kirkpatrick L T, Walters J R. Experimental support for food limitation of a short-distance migratory bird wintering in the temperate zone. Ecology, 2013, 94(12): 2803-2816.
- [39] Taylor C M, Lank D B, Pomeroy A C, Ydenberg R C. Relationship between stopover site choice of migrating sandpipers, their population status, and environmental stressors. Israel Journal of Ecology & Evolution, 2007, 53(3/4): 245-261.
- [40] Lunardi V O, Macedo R H, Granadeiro J P, Palmeirim J M. Migratory flows and foraging habitat selection by shorebirds along the northeastern coast of Brazil; the case of Baía de Todos os Santos. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2012, 96: 179-187.
- [41] Martins R C, Catry T, Santos C D, Palmeirim J M, Granadeiro J P. Seasonal variations in the diet and foraging behaviour of dunlins *Calidris alpina* in a South European estuary: improved feeding conditions for northward migrants. PLoS One, 2013, 8(12): e81174.
- [42] Butler R W, Davidson N C, Morrison R I G. Global-scale shorebird distribution in relation to productivity of near-shore ocean waters. Waterbirds, 2001, 24(2): 224-232.
- [43] Gawlik D E. The effects of prey availability on the numerical response of wading birds. Ecological Monographs, 2002, 72(3): 329-346.
- [44] Horváth Z, Vad C F, Vörös L, Boros E. The keystone role of anostracans and copepods in European soda pans during the spring migration of waterbirds. Freshwater Biology, 2013, 58(2): 430-440.
- [45] Beerens J M, Gawlik D E, Herring G, Cook M I. Dynamic habitat selection by two wading bird species with divergent foraging strategies in a seasonally fluctuating wetland. The Auk, 2011, 128(4): 651-662.

37 卷

- [46] Trexler J C, Goss C W. Aquatic fauna as indicators for Everglades restoration; applying dynamic targets in assessments. Ecological Indicators, 2009, 9(6); S108-S119.
- [47] Quesnelle P E, Fahrig L, Lindsay K E. Effects of habitat loss, habitat configuration and matrix composition on declining wetland species. Biological Conservation, 2013, 160; 200-208.
- [48] Fahrig L. Effect of habitat fragmentation on the extinction threshold; a synthesis. Ecological Applications, 2002, 12(2): 346-353.
- [49] Zúrate-Ovando B, Palacios E, Reyes-Bonilla H. Community structure and association of waterbirds with spatial heterogeneity in the Bahia Magdalena-Almejas wetland complex, Baja California Sur, Mexico. Revista De Biologia Tropical, 2008, 56(1): 371-389.
- [50] VanDusen B M, Fegley S R, Peterson C H. Prey distribution, physical habitat features, and guild traits interact to produce contrasting shorebird assemblages among foraging patches. PLoS One, 2012, 7(12): e52694.
- [51] González-Gajardo A, Sepálveda P V, Schlatter R. Waterbird assemblages and habitat characteristics in wetlands: influence of temporal variability on species-habitat relationships. Waterbirds, 2009, 32(2): 225-233.
- [52] Shriver W G, Hodgman T P, Gibbs J P, Vickery P D. Landscape context influences salt marsh bird diversity and area requirements in New England. Biological Conservation, 2004, 119(4): 545-553.
- [53] Maclean I M D, Hassall M, Boar R, Nasirwa O. Effects of habitat degradation on avian guilds in East African papyrus Cyperus papyrus swamps. Bird Conservation International, 2003, 13(4): 283-297.
- [54] Navedo J G, Masero J A. Measuring potential negative effects of traditional harvesting practices on waterbirds: a case study with migrating curlews. Animal Conservation, 2007, 10(1): 88-94.
- [55] McLeod E M, Guay P J, Taysom A J, Robinson R W, Weston M A. Buses, cars, bicycles and walkers: the influence of the type of human transport on the flight responses of waterbirds. PLoS One, 2013, 8(12): e82008.
- [56] Rosa S, Encarnação A L, Granadeiro J P, Palmeirim J M. High water roost selection by waders: maximizing feeding opportunities or avoiding predation? Ibis, 2006, 148(1): 88-97.
- [57] Cardoni D A, Favero M, Isacch J P. Recreational activities affecting the habitat use by birds in Pampa's wetlands, Argentina: implications for waterbird conservation. Biological Conservation, 2008, 141(3): 797-806.
- [58] Burger J. The effect of human disturbance on foraging behavior and habitat use in piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*). Estuaries, 1994, 17(3): 695-701.
- [59] Pocewicz A, Estes-Zumpf W A, Andersen M D, Copeland H E, Keinath D A, Griscom H R. Modeling the distribution of migratory bird stopovers to inform landscape-scale siting of wind development. PLoS One, 2013, 8(10): e75363.
- [60] Ronconi R A, Allard K A, Taylor P D. Bird interactions with offshore oil and gas platforms; review of impacts and monitoring techniques. Journal of Environmental Management, 2015, 147: 34-45.
- [61] Kampichler C, Van Turnhout C A M, Devictor V, Van Der Jeugd H P. Large-scale changes in community composition: determining land use and climate change signals. PLoS One, 2012, 7(4): e35272.
- [62] Brazner J C, Danz N P, Niemi G J, Regal R R, Trebitz A S, Howe R W, Hanowski J M, Johnson L B, Ciborowski J J H, Johnston C A, Reavie E D, Brady V J, Sgro G V. Evaluation of geographic, geomorphic and human influences on Great Lakes wetland indicators: a multi-assemblage approach. Ecological Indicators, 2007, 7(3): 610-635.
- [63] Traill L W, Bradshaw C J A, Brook B W. Satellite telemetry and seasonal movements of Magpie Geese (Anseranas semipalmata) in tropical northern Australia. EMU, 2010, 110(2): 160-164.
- [64] Lehikoinen A, Jaatinen K, Vähätalo A V, Clausen P, Crowe O, Deceuninck B, Hearn R, Holt C A, Hornman M, Keller V, Nilsson L, Langendoen T, Tománková I, Wahl J, Fox A D. Rapid climate driven shifts in wintering distributions of three common waterbird species. Global Change Biology, 2013, 19(7): 2071-2081.
- [65] Goodenough A E, Hart A G. Correlates of vulnerability to climate-induced distribution changes in European avifauna; habitat, migration and endemism. Climatic Change, 2013, 118(3/4): 659-669.
- [66] Huntley B, Collingham Y C, Willis S G, Green R E. Potential impacts of climatic change on European breeding birds. PLoS One, 2008, 3 (1): e1439.
- [67] Dalby L, McGill B J, Fox A D, Svenning J C. Seasonality drives global-scale diversity patterns in waterfowl (Anseriformes) via temporal niche exploitation. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2014, 23(5): 550-562.
- [68] Guan L, Wen L, Feng D D, Zhang H, Lei G C. Delayed flood recession in central Yangtze floodplains can cause significant food shortages for wintering geese: results of inundation experiment. Environmental Management, 2014, 54(6): 1331-1341.
- [69] Steen V, Skagen S K, Noon B R. Vulnerability of breeding waterbirds to climate change in the prairie pothole region, U.S.A. PLoS One, 2014, 9 (6): e96747.

- [70] Eglington S M, Pearce-Higgins J W. Disentangling the relative importance of changes in climate and land-use intensity in driving recent bird population trends. PLoS One, 2012, 7(3); e30407.
- [71] Forcey G M, Thogmartin W E, Linz G M, Bleier W J, McKann P C. Land use and climate influences on waterbirds in the Prairie Potholes. Journal of Biogeography, 2011, 38(9): 1694-1707.
- [72] Bolca M, Özen F, Güneş A. Land use changes in Gediz Delta (Turkey) and their negative impacts on wetland habitats. Journal of Coastal Research, 2014, 30(4): 756-764.
- [73] Cardoni D A, Isacch J P, Fanjul M E, Escapa M, Iribarne O O. Relationship between anthropogenic sewage discharge, marsh structure and bird assemblages in an SW Atlantic saltmarsh. Marine Environmental Research, 2011, 71(2): 122-130.
- [74] Figarski T, Kajtoch Ł. Alterations of riverine ecosystems adversely affect bird assemblages. Hydrobiologia, 2015, 744(1): 287-296.
- [75] Kirby J S, Stattersfield A J, Butchart S H M, Evans M I, Grimmett R F A, Jones V R, O'Sullivan J, Tucker G M, Newton I. Key conservation issues for migratory land-and waterbird species on the world's major flyways. Bird Conservation International, 2008, 18(S1): S49-S73.
- [76] Yuan Y J, Zeng G M, Liang J, Li X D, Li Z W, Zhang C, Huang L, Lai X, Lu L H, Wu H P, Yu X. Effects of landscape structure, habitat and human disturbance on birds: a case study in East Dongting Lake wetland. Ecological Engineering, 2014, 67: 67-75.
- [77] Froneman A, Mangnall M J, Little R M, Crowe T M. Waterbird assemblages and associated habitat characteristics of farm ponds in the Western Cape, South Africa. Biodiversity and Conservation, 2001, 10(2): 251-270.
- [78] Andrén H. Effects of habitat fragmentation on birds and mammals in landscapes with different proportions of suitable habitat: a review. Oikos, 1994, 71(3): 355-366.
- [79] Euliss N H, Mushet D M. Influence of agriculture on aquatic invertebrate communities of temporary wetlands in the prairie pothole region of North Dakota, USA. Wetlands, 1999, 19(3): 578-583.
- [80] Guadagnin D L, Peter S, Perello L F C, Maltchik L. Spatial and temporal patterns of waterbird assemblages in fragmented wetlands of Southern Brazil. Waterbirds, 2005, 28(3): 261-272.
- [81] Ge Z M, Zhou X, Wang T H, Wang K Y, Pei E L, Yuan X. Effects of vegetative cover changes on the carrying capacity of migratory shorebirds in a newly formed wetland, Yangtze River Estuary, China. Zoological Studies, 2009, 48(6): 769-779.
- [82] Villamagna A M, Murphy B R, Karpanty S M. Community-level waterbird responses to water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). Invasive Plant Science and Management, 2012, 5(3): 353-362.
- [83] Lupien N G, Gauthier G, Lavoie C. Effect of the invasive common reed on the abundance, richness and diversity of birds in freshwater marshes. Animal Conservation, 2015, 18(1): 32-43.
- [84] Gan X J, Cai Y T, Choi C, Ma Z J, Chen J K, Li B. Potential impacts of invasive *Spartina alterniflora* on spring bird communities at Chongming Dongtan, a Chinese wetland of international importance. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2009, 83(2): 211-218.
- [85] Markert A, Esser W, Frank D, Wehrmann A, Exo K M. Habitat change by the formation of alien *Crassostrea*-reefs in the Wadden Sea and its role as feeding sites for waterbirds. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 2013, 131: 41-51.
- [86] Levin L A, Neira C, Grosholz E D. Invasive cordgrass modifies wetland trophic function. Ecology, 2006, 87(2): 419-432.
- [87] Tavernia B G, Reed J M. The impact of exotic purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) on wetland bird abundances. The American Midland Naturalist, 2012, 168(2): 352-363.
- [88] Villamagna A M, Murphy B R. Ecological and socio-economic impacts of invasive water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*): a review. Freshwater Biology, 2010, 55(2): 282-298.